

KILLED BY A LEPER.

SHERIFF STOLZ SHOT AT KALALAU.

Graphic Account of the Murder and the Valley.

(From Daily, June 30.)

One week ago Sheriff Stolz came from Waimea to Kalalau. Soon after his arrival, Stolz went around among the lepers trying to persuade them to leave Kalalau and go to Molokai, where they would be properly looked after by the government. At an assembly of some of the lepers, he pointed out to them the advantages of going to Molokai. Kapahue was among the first to assent to going to Molokai, and several followed his example. Stolz felt encouraged at his apparent success, and he continued working and urging the rest to leave Kalalau. All assented except Koolau and ex-judge Kamae. Stolz began to think that his work would be easy, and that his task was nearly over. He left the lepers and returned to Waimea.

During his absence the leper Koolau exerted his influence over his fellow lepers again. He told them it was useless to give up, and that it was better to fight than leave Kalalau. A majority of the lepers again sided with Koolau, and only Kapahue and the other four lepers remained true to their promise to Stolz. These last five mentioned lepers plainly saw the utter uselessness of trying to defy the authorities. Koolau was powerless to influence them.

Last Sunday, Sheriff Stolz arrived again at Kalalau with Constables Nowlein and Penikila. They made their headquarters at Kaumeheiwa's house. The work of removing the lepers was soon begun, but instead of the kind and quiet lepers he saw on his previous visit, he now found them entirely changed. They would not leave Kalalau. Kapahue and the other four lepers remained unchanged and were willing to go. Stolz then saw that his task was not as easy as he first thought, but he was determined to arrest and remove the lepers. He appointed several residents of Kalalau as special police to guide him and his men.

On Monday, when Stolz was away, Koolau and seven other lepers armed themselves with two rifles and six pistols and came to Kaumeheiwa's house, where Stolz had his headquarters, and demanded the occupants of the house to give up the firearms and ammunition belonging to Stolz.

A boy of eighteen named Iwa had seen the lepers coming and had taken and hid the firearms among the rocks. Koolau demanded the firearms given him or he would kill all the people in the house, but the occupants replied they knew nothing of the firearms. Koolau suspected the boy Iwa of hiding the firearms and he questioned him about them. Iwa positively denied that he had seen anything of the firearms. Koolau ordered his armed force to arrest the boy and take him over to his house, there to question him further about the weapons. On reaching Koolau's house, the seven lepers surrounded Iwa, and pointed their guns at him, while Koolau told the boy that he would be killed if the firearms were not given up.

Notwithstanding the array of deadly weapons pointed at him, Iwa still said "Aole e ike." Iwa stated yesterday that he perspired freely at the sight of the pistols, and at no time in his life was he more frightened than at that moment, yet he still replied "don't know." The lepers did not believe Iwa's denial, so they kept him under guard. On Tuesday night, while the guards went to sleep, Iwa had pretended that he also was asleep, got up and ran and hid himself among the lantana bushes, and he remained there until the arrival of the Waialeale on Wednesday morning.

THE SHOOTING.

During Tuesday Stolz went up alone to the vicinity of the stronghold of the lepers, which was in a gulch about four miles from the beach. In front of the gulch are many high, pointed hills, looking like so many pyramids. Around the back of the gulch are the caves where the lepers are hiding. In the vicinity of this gulch Stolz found a leper named Paoa. The sheriff, with great agility and strength, managed to disarm him, but did not handcuff his prisoner.

Paoa knew that Koolau was after Stolz's life, and so he persuaded the sheriff to go with him to Koolau's house, which was a mile further down towards the beach. Stolz made no objection to the request and they came down at about 8 o'clock. Stolz carrying Paoa's rifle. On the way down Stolz saw a dark object hiding behind a rock and called out to him. Scarcely had the words left his lips when he was struck in the breast by a rifle bullet and fell down dead. A second shot was fired after he fell. The murderer turned out to be the leper Koolau, the ringleader. According to Paoa, when Stolz fell his last words were, "Give my love to my mother." The body of Stolz was then conveyed to Koolau's house, where a consultation was held as to the manner of disposing of the body. The decision was to bury him there. A pistol, a watch and several handkerchiefs were taken by Koolau from Stolz's pockets.

LEPERS DRIVE AWAY THE PEOPLE.

When Stolz's body was safely taken to Koolau's house, Koolau and seven other lepers, armed with rifles and pistols, came down and took possession of all the houses of the kamaeina, sending away the latter. The order given by Koolau was: "If you don't move out of these houses in-

stantly, we will kill you all." The people obeyed, and about forty or fifty of them slept that night in the caves along the beach. The kamaeinas were allowed to take nothing except the garments they had on. Some of the rifles and ammunition belonging to the police were captured by the lepers and taken away. Koolau then made an order that not a soul should stir that night from Kalalau; no one was to be allowed to carry the news of the death of Stolz to the police authorities. A search was made for Kaumeheiwa to kill him as Koolau was on bad terms with him for harboring in his house Stolz and the police. Kaumeheiwa could not be found.

The lepers placed armed sentries to patrol the beach to guard against anyone leaving the valley at night by canoe. The two mountain passes were also watched. Koolau's house was guarded and martial law prevailed. The lepers were masters of the situation. The forty or more people who passed that night in caves, were momentarily expecting to be killed, none of them having any firearms while the lepers were well supplied. The lepers ransacked the houses of the kamaeinas, appropriating clothing, coin, and other valuables. Food and two barrels of salt beef belonging to the Stolz party were carried away by the lepers to their hiding places in the woods.

KAUMEHEIWA'S TRIP.

Kaumeheiwa, a finely-built native youth of 22 years of age, was about one mile away from Koolau's house on Tuesday night. When he heard the two rifle shots fired he instantly suspected that there was something wrong. He did not stop to find out what the shooting was, but straightway ran to his old and leaky canoe and paddled over to Mana that night, a distance of nearly fifteen miles. The canoe was about 14 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 14 inches deep. It was made from kukui wood, and looked very old. On one side near the bow is a hole nearly eight or ten inches square. This was covered with canvas putted with soap to keep out the water.

The canoe was visited by many people yesterday as it lay on the deck of the steamer Waialeale. It is such a rickety old thing that no one in this city would dare to go out alone to the bell buoy in it, yet Kaumeheiwa paddled single-handed, with the canoe at times half full of water, for fifteen miles in the open sea. But the weather was moderate, and so he ran but little danger.

About midnight on Tuesday Kaumeheiwa reached Mana. He obtained a horse and rode over to the mill near by to telephone to Sheriff G. N. Wilcox at Lihue. When he had performed his mission, Kaumeheiwa returned to his little canoe and went to Kalalau the same night. He was picked up by the steamer Waialeale on Wednesday morning while on his way to Waimea. The canoe was half full of water when hoisted on the steamer's deck. That was the first time the former heard of the tragic ending of Sheriff Stolz.

Deputy-sheriff W. E. Deverill, of Hanalei, spoke in high terms of Kaumeheiwa's gallant action. He stated that a purse was being raised at Waimea.

THE WAIALEALE FOR KALALAU.

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 28th, Sheriff Wilcox communicated with his deputy at Hanalei, Mr. Deverill, about the shooting of Sheriff Stolz, with orders at the same time for Deverill to do as he thought best in the matter. Mrs. Deverill rowed out in a boat to the steamer Waialeale, which was at anchor at Hanalei bay, to tell Capt. Smythe to get up steam. At 3 A.M. Mr. and Mrs. Deverill, two native policemen, Peter Nowlein (a brother of Sam Nowlein of this city), and Penikila, left Hanalei for Kalalau, the scene of the tragedy, with a whaleboat in tow.

Kalalau was made at daybreak. When the lepers saw the Waialeale steaming into Kalalau bay they all ran up into the woods, leaving behind them the dead body of Stolz. The sight of the steamer's approach restored the despondent kamaeinas driven out to sleep in the caves during the night. The constant fear of death at the hands of the infuriated lepers was brought to an end. Peter Nowlein was sent ashore to find out what the trouble was. When informed that Stolz was dead, Nowlein went up with a number of men and brought down the dead body. Ten of the natives went on board the Waialeale, desiring to be landed at Hanalei, but as the steamer did not touch at that port, these people were brought to Honolulu. They came with nothing except the clothes which they wore. The Waialeale left Kalalau at noon with the body of Louis H. Stolz and steamed for Waimea. When she went away, about forty of the natives, including five of the lepers, Kapahue (k), Kumali (k), Pauwahine (w), Mele (w) and Hakau (k), were preparing to leave for Hanalei in three whale boats. They are supposed to be all at Hanalei by this time. The names of the natives brought to Honolulu are: Kapoli (w), Pusai (w), Pole (w), Mailolo (k), Kawika (w), Mu (w), Kalialehu (w), Milika (k), Iwa (k) and Kaumeheiwa (k).

On reaching Waimea, Stolz's body was taken ashore there. Mrs. Stolz being absent in Honolulu, and Dr. Campbell being away, no post mortem examination was held. The body was taken on board the steamer again and brought to Honolulu. Before leaving, Deputy Sheriff Deverill ordered seven special policemen to guard the Nualolo path from Kalalau to Waimea, and six men were ordered to guard the pass towards Haena. These exist as thus closed. These passes are mere trails and dangerous, and in many places narrow into goat tracks. None but kamaeinas would dare scale these steep precipices, some of which are said to be more than three thousand feet high.

The pass towards Haena is so narrow and precipitous that one man could stand off a thousand armed men—so thinks Mr. Deverill. The pass towards Waimea is likewise dangerous. Here is the famous "Nualolo alahaka" or Nualolo aqueduct. It consists of an alahaka log thirty-two feet long and about twenty inches in circumference. This log is laid across two hills several hundred feet high, and beneath it is the ocean. Nervous men would not attempt to go across it. This log has been lying there for over one hundred years, and the ignorant natives believe that it has been

deified by their ancestors. Over these two narrow trails the lepers came to live at Kalalau, from all parts of Kauai and Niihau.

Of the thirty or more lepers now at Kalalau only four are residents of the place. A leper named Kilohana, called after the Kilohana cliffs of Kalalau, is the only guide, and it is he who aids strange lepers to get to Kalalau. At very narrow places this man carries them on his shoulders until safe places are reached. Without his aid lepers from Waimea and Niihau could not possibly get to Kalalau. This has been the method of reinforcing the lepers at Kalalau until they have reached their present strength. As to firearms, the lepers had either come supplied or had been furnished by relatives.

One of the natives from Kalalau stated yesterday that the lepers had in their possession at least one thousand rounds of ammunition. They are well supplied with powder, and lead for making bullets. The lepers are experts at defense. If attacked, some of the lepers would fire while the others would sit down and reload the cartridges. The women lepers are good marksmen and able to bear arms. Koolau and five others, Mr. Deverill says, are the crack marksmen. According to him, these men are able to pick off with their rifles a goat on a cliff four hundred yards away. Koolau is the ablest and the most violent. The lepers have continually boasted that they would not give up even if a force of one hundred armed men were sent to capture them. They would prefer death to being taken alive to Kalalau, a place which they detest with bitter hatred.

HOW THE LEPERS ANNOYED THE KAMAeINAS.

As before stated the hiding places of the lepers are in caves in a deep and almost inaccessible gulch. No taro is cultivated there, but wild bananas, taro, ape oranges, pia, guavas and mangoes are abundant. For many years past the lepers have been in the habit of coming down in the night to steal taro, pigs, fowls and other property belonging to industrious natives who inhabit the main valley. But as the latter do not possess firearms, they were unable to prevent the depredations.

The lepers have never been on terms of friendship with the kamaeina's since they commenced these acts. Another thing which the residents of the lower valley objected to, but in vain, was the lepers polluting their drinking water. There is only one stream in Kalalau, and its source is near the stronghold of the lepers. They bathe in this stream and the people below are compelled to drink of the same water, as no other can be obtained.

KALALAU VALLEY.

This valley is about four miles wide at the mouth and about five miles long. There is only one entrance to the bay, and boats cannot enter it during stormy weather. Near the entrance are high hills at whose sides are many caves. The lepers can command the entrance from these caves; a few shells would soon drive them away, but they would escape to the woods. The houses of the kamaeinas are near the beach, and their taro patches a little above, towards the highlands. The valley is well-covered with taro patches, as taro growing and fishing constitute the chief industry of the populace.

THE LAHAINA ROW.

The Peace Will Be Kept and the Ringleaders Arrested.

Pastor A. Pali of Lahaina, Maui, has fallen out with a portion of his native congregation. The church deacons and some of the members, headed by "Bill" White, demanded Pastor Pali's resignation, on the ground of preaching annexation to his congregation. White and his royalist friends claim that Pali endeavors to enlighten the natives as to the advantages of Hawaii's becoming a great republic, to which "Bill" White objects. A few of the natives do not like their pastor's views.

Lately Deacon Makekau introduced a resolution, at the last meeting of the Maui Evangelical Association, to dismiss the pastor Pali, which was carried by only a small majority, on a snap vote. Rev. Pali told his parishioners to attend to their business and he would attend to his. From this point the trouble began, which was ended by "Bill" White and his party trying to force Pastor Pali out of the church and the neighborhood. By the last mail from Lahaina the Marshal received word that the row had gone so far the royalist crowd, led by White, threatened to run Pali out of the district tomorrow, or do him great bodily harm in case he resists.

Friday the Marshal sent Capt. Robert Parker, constables Needham and Thompson to the scene of the trouble by the steamer Claudine, to prevent any commission of any overt act. As soon as Capt. Parker lands, he will telephone to Sheriff Chillingworth, to whom he carries orders. In case Chillingworth can not get there, other orders have been prepared to hand to the deputy-sheriff at Lahaina; and, in case he is absent, Captain Parker is authorized to act with authority and use force, if necessary, to prevent disturbance. Should the peace and quiet of the community be violated, the ringleaders of the crowd will be at once placed under arrest, and probably brought to Honolulu.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

OFF TO THE WAR.

THE WAIALEALE SAILS WITH FORTY-FIVE GOOD MEN.

She Carries Arms, Proclamations and Authority.

The steamer Waialeale steamed out of the harbor at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon with sufficient military and police force to arrest the lepers at Kalalau, Kauai. At 2:30 p.m. a dray arrived at the wharf with a large number of mattresses for the use of the expedition. The provisions for the force being put on board the Waialeale a half-hour before.

The soldiers arrived at the steamer at 2:50 p.m. The body consisted of twenty-three men belonging to Company A, H. N. G. Auxiliary, under Captain Pratt as gunner, and Lieut. G. W. C. King. Three men headed the column drawing a small mounted B. L. Krupp gun. The men were lined on the wharf under the shed, where they shook hands freely with their numerous friends. They all appeared hopeful of their success, and none showed any despondency at the danger to which they were to be exposed. They all seemed determined to do their duty and the business. Their equipments consisted of a rifle with cartridge belt each. On their backs were their knapsacks and overcoats, and at their sides hung their canteens. The officers carried pistols and rifles.

At 3 o'clock the men were marched on board. Police officers Kamana and Kauhane, and about ten specials, also went with the expedition, which was under the command of Captain Wm. Larsen, who is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of Kalalau, and has been commissioned deputy marshal for the occasion. Deputy Sheriff Deverill, of Hanalei, and Constable Peter Nowlein, who was at Kalalau during the shooting, also went. It was Nowlein who went alone to the leper Koolau after the shooting and demanded that the murderer deliver up to him the dead body of Stolz, which was refused, accompanied by a threat of death if he came within twenty feet of the deceased.

Dr. C. B. Cooper went as army surgeon and E. L. Hoogs, of the ADVERTISER reportorial force, as staff correspondent. "Prince" Albert K. Kuniakea accompanied the party at his own request, as he believed he could influence the natives, who had been friends of Queen Emma.

A few minutes before the steamer left Kuuiakea addressed the people on shore, saying: "Ke hele nei au e kii i na lepera, a i lohe ae oukou ua make au, mai uwe." [I am going to bring the lepers and if you hear I am dead, do not weep.]

Upon hearing his words, an old native from Niihau pushed his way to the front and asked to see the "Prince" who re-appeared and leaned over the railing of the steamer with bared head.

The old native then spoke very pathetically, "O Honolulu no kela, noho iho!"—"This is Honolulu, stay." The ex-prince then replied that he was determined to go no matter if it should cost him his life.

The old native then bowed his head, and silently murmured, "Aloha, thou foolishly ex-prince, the last of the Kamehamehas, I don't expect you back alive."

The old native has made many trips overland to Kalalau by the narrow mountain passes, and he seems to think that the Krupp howitzer will not do the least injury to the lepers, as they are safely located in the woods and have command of the only access to the valley.

Of the twelve natives who came by the steamer Waialeale from Kalalau, seven returned to go ashore at Hanalei. They have no desire to go again to Kalalau, as they are afraid of their lives. Five remain in Honolulu, Kaumeheiwa and his wife among them. Kaumeheiwa, the youth who took the report of the shooting from Kalalau to Mana, thinks that he is not safe in Kauai until the lepers are removed.

As stated yesterday, the steamer will first touch at Hanalei, where communications will be made with Sheriff G. N. Wilcox and his men, who hold the passes into the valley. After consultation and distribution of the men to their separate duties the steamer will land the main force of about forty-five men at Kalalau. The entire force by land and sea will number eighty odd men.

The expedition goes fully supplied with the proper proclamations and authorities, which will be proclaimed under instructions accompanying, before the final movement is made. It is expected and hoped that the removal of the lepers who have so long terrorized Kalalau will be effected without bloodshed, but should stern measures be necessary they will be carried out promptly and efficiently. Strict orders have been issued to avoid bloodshed until every other means has been exhausted; then the order becomes imperative to remove the lepers, dead or alive.

The steamer Waialeale left at 3:05 p.m., amidst the cheers given by the members of Company A to Captain Zeigler, who did not go.

Ledgers with patent backs at the GAZETTE office.

MR. BLOUNT AND HAWAII.

What a Friend Says of the Minister's Probable Views on Annexation.

It is doubtless so that Mr. Blount has resigned the mission at Hawaii. The Georgia folks who would be most apt to know so understand. "This means," said a friend of his, "simply that he has finished the work he went there for. When he went he did not expect that it would take him much longer than this to get all the information he needed, and he had no intention of remaining longer than necessary. What will be the character of Blount's report is uncertain. His hauling down the American flag from the islands has been publicly accepted as an indication that he is opposed to the development of any interest of the United States there. This may be a correct inference, and the instructions given him were certainly such as to indicate that annexation was not what the administration wanted. Yet it will not do to interpret Blount through inferences. He is, perhaps, warped in some things, but one thing certain is that it will not do to rely on his getting on the wrong side always. When he left here he was not opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, though he was not ready to say that he favored it. He seriously believed that it was a matter to be carefully considered and, that the circumstances and surrounding conditions should be carefully investigated, and that upon the result of the investigation should depend action. He was probably rather more friendly to annexation or protectorate than otherwise. If this favorable inclination has developed by investigation he will not hesitate to say so.

"In trying to guess at his report it must not be forgotten that he was the man who stood up for the dignity and sustained Harrison's administration in demanding reparation for the Baltimore affair at Chile, when the democrats in the house were generally disposed to take a narrow view of the matter, and that he as chairman of the foreign affairs committee, by coming out vigorously with a declaration that the hands of the administration should be strengthened, saved his party from making a mistake which would have been very serious to them."—Washington Star, June 17th.

BONDS DELAYED.

An Error Will Prevent Their Immediate Delivery.

By the last mail from the Coast the minister of finance received the following letter, which will be of interest to those people who have lately subscribed for the new issue of Hawaiian bonds under the loan act:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF HAWAII, New York, June 16, 1893.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you of delay by the American Bank Note Company in executing the order for Hawaiian bonds, owing to a discovery of some defect in the engraving.

The Company regrets this error, and assures me they will expedite the order as rapidly as is consistent with good work, and hope to have the issue ready about the 1st prox.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, ELISHA H. ALLEN, Hon. S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance, Honolulu, H. I.

Plantation Labor.

The following shipments of Japanese laborers that arrived by the Miike Maru were made last week:

	Men.	Women.
Ewa plantation.....	190	25
Pauahau plantation.....	99	26
Hanalei plantation.....	16	3
Ookala Sugar Co.....	90	12
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	29	7
Hakalau plantation.....	49	12
Pioneer mill, Lahaina, Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	30	7
Makaweli.....	150	38
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	50	12
A. S. Wilcox, Hanalei.....	20	5
Lihue plantation.....	24	5
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.....	25	6
Hawaiian Com'l Co.....	193	48
Reciprocity Sugar Co.....	24	6
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	22	5
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	25	6
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	25	6
Koloa Sugar Co.....	78	18
Hilo Sugar Co.....	50	12
Onomea Sugar Co.....	98	26
Kohala Sugar Co.....	25	6
R. H. Hind, Hawaii.....	29	6
W. J. Wight, Hawaii.....	12	3
Waikane Mill Co.....	69	17
Peepee Sugar Co.....	40	10
Union Mill Co.....	17	3
Grand total shipped, 1410 men and 347 women.		

For Honolulu.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke have received word from their agents that the Parthenope has been chartered to load a cargo of coal for the Ewa plantation, and sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Honolulu on June 20th.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to June 30, 1893.

Andrews, S	Braund, J. S
Bourne, J	Brown, Mrs M
Beatty, I. E	Benham, J. R
Bragg, E. H	Brown, Miss L. A (3)
Brown, Mrs J	Bundy, R. E
Brown, J. W	Coney, W
Church, E. Q	Carter, J. P
Carter, Mrs L. A	Carstens, Mr
Campbell, J. C	Clark, C. H
Clark, S	Cook, P
Clark, Mrs Sarah	Conn, J. D
Connery, T. G	Cornelson, W. G
Courtney, G. D	Cushingham, Mrs
Coloff, Capt C. R	Cottrell, E. R (7)
Cuthbert, A	Dunn, B
Davis, J. C	Dunn, W
David, Mrs L	Doye, Mr
Dow, J	Drew, L
Docker, W. E	Driland, & Co
Donovan, J. H (4)	Dyer, Mrs A. C
Dyle, J	Edwards, G
Dewert, C. R	Enteklin, C. P
Emery, Mrs J. H	Falls, R. B
English, Capt H	Faller, M. A
Evanson, O	Floor, E
Freddy, Mrs H	Gifford, J. S
Ferguson, R. R	Gibson, J. C (5)
Gerstenkorn, M	Giesedeker, T
Gillis, E. S	Grunwald, C
Gottig, Mrs L	Grant, J. B
Greene, Mrs M. A. H	Hart, Miss B
Hart, J. B	Hatton, W
Hart, Miss B	Henrickson, Mrs
Henrickson, Mrs	Holloway, J
Holloway, J	Hicks, H. S
Hicks, H. S	Hill, Mrs S
Hill, Mrs S	Hossack, H
Hossack, H	Jacobsen, V. (2)
Jacobsen, V. (2)	Johnson, W. A
Johnson, W. A	Jones, Miss
Jones, Miss	Johnson, J. P
Johnson, J. P	Kallberg, J. A
Kallberg, J. A	King, R
King, R	Kirby, Mr
Kirby, Mr	Kittredge, C
Kittredge, C	Lewis, O. H
Lewis, O. H	Lee, C. A
Lee, C. A	Locke, Mrs M
Locke, Mrs M	Low, J. A
Low, J. A	Lounsbury, F. W
Lounsbury, F. W	Lucas, Mrs L. E
Lucas, Mrs L. E	Meran, G
Meran, G	Murray, J. T (2)
Murray, J. T (2)	Maurice, R. W (5)
Maurice, R. W (5)	McCartney, Mrs
McCartney, Mrs	McKague, D. (2)
McKague, D. (2)	McLaughlin, Mrs (2)
McLaughlin, Mrs (2)	McGregor, Mrs A
McGregor, Mrs A	McLain, Miss K. E. A
McLain, Miss K. E. A	McGran, F. M (2)
McGran, F. M (2)	May, A
May, A	Norton, Wm
Norton, Wm	Oxley, D
Oxley, D	O'Connor, J
O'Connor, J	Parker, Miss M (2)
Parker, Miss M (2)	Parker, Mrs M. E
Parker, Mrs M. E	Penfield, H. (2)
Penfield, H. (2)	Papadakes, L
Papadakes, L	Purdy, Mrs A. H
Purdy, Mrs A. H	Reimers, G. H
Reimers, G. H	Richardson & Co
Richardson & Co	Sayce, Capt B
Sayce, Capt B	Starbuck, Mrs
Starbuck, Mrs	Scott, J
Scott, J	Spelch, P
Spelch, P	Scott, F
Scott, F	Sevall, Mr
Sevall, Mr	Spalding, J. M
Spalding, J. M	Smith, R. C (2)
Smith, R. C (2)	Thompson, Miss E
Thompson, Miss E	Taylor, J. D
Taylor, J. D	Turner, Miss C. L
Turner, Miss C. L	Union Club
Union Club	Valpoen, C
Valpoen, C	Van Dorn, E. (3)
Van Dorn, E. (3)	Ward, Miss A
Ward, Miss A	Wetmore, Dr F. M
Wetmore, Dr F. M	Weir, J. K
Weir, J. K	Waldron, F
Waldron, F	Witham, Mrs W. D
Witham, Mrs W. D	Wessmann
Wessmann	Wright, J

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

J. M. OAT, Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Honolulu, June 30, 1893.

EDWIN A. JONES, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Has opened an Office for transacting all business in connection with

Trusts, Purchase and Sale of Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

And is prepared to Audit Accounts.

Office: Cor. Fort and Merchant Streets.

P. O. Box No. 55. 3250-ly

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the line

BARK MARTHA DAVIS

Master,

To Sail on or about AUGUST 1st, if sufficient inducement offers.